

THURSDAY, December 29, 1768.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

THE



[NUMB. 1356.]

JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 11, 1768.

Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	rises after	sets before
THURSDAY	20	3	7	27
FRIDAY	21	3	7	27
SATURDAY	22	3	7	27
SUNDAY	23	4	7	26
MONDAY	24	4	7	25
TUESDAY	25	5	7	24
WEDNESDAY	26	6	7	23

Days 9 Hours 14 Minutes long, the 5th

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	55. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. 0d.
Flour	18s. 6d.	Pork	72s. 0d.
Brown Bread	18s. 0d.	Salt	25. 6d.
West-India Rum	45. 3d.	Bohea Tea	35. 10d.
New-England ditto	25. 8d.	Chocol. per dos.	6s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	58s. 0d.	Bees Wax	11. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	15. 0d.	Nut Wood	33s. 0d.
Molasses	25. 2d.	Oak ditto	20s. 0d.

B O S T O N, December 12.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

A Married Lady of this Town was the other Evening, when passing from one House to another, taken hold off by a Soldier; who otherways behaved to her with great Rudeness; a Woman near Long Lane was stopped by several Soldiers, one of whom cried out seize her and carry her off; she was much surpris'd, but luckily got Shelter in a House near by; Another Woman was pursued by a Soldier into a House near the North End, who dared to enter the same, and behave with great Insolence: Several Inhabitants while quietly passing the Streets in the Evening, have been knocked down by Soldiers; One of the principal Physicians of the Town, was the last Friday, about 12 o'Clock at Night, hailed by an Officer, who was passing the Street, but not of a Patrolling Party; the Doctor refused to answer, and resented this Treatment; whereupon the Officer seized him by the Collar, asserting that he was on the King's Duty, and swearing that he would have an Answer; this so provoked the Doctor that he gave him a Blow, which brought the Officer to the Ground; he then seized him, but a Soldier or two coming up at that Instant, he thought proper to let him go. These are some further Specimens of what we are to expect from our new Conservators of the Peace; The Inhabitants however still preserve their Temper and a proper Decorum; in this they have doubtless disappointed and vexed their Enemies: Under all the Insults and Injuries received from a G—r, C—m—rs and the M—l—ry, we are patiently waiting the Result of our Petitions and Remonstrances, for a Redress of Grievances, and an Alteration of Measures: We cannot but flatter ourselves that Administration must soon be convinced of the Propriety and Necessity of putting Affairs upon the old Footing, which Experience now demonstrates to be the best for both Countries.

Dec. 13. We are told that Col. Pomeroy upon whom the chief Command of the Troops quartered in this City now devolves, has given Orders to his Officers, to suspend challenging the Townsmen, as had been practised for some Time.—The Inhabitants have steadily persevered in refusing to answer to those Challenges of the Military Guards in the Night; choosing rather to be stopped or confined, than by a different Conduct to Countenance so affrontive an Attack upon the Rights of Citizens; The Town Watch is appointed for our Security in the Night; to them and not to the Military are the Inhabitants legally obliged to give Answer, when properly hailed: Several of the Soldiers have been prosecuted in the Law by those who they have presumed to detain for not answering to their Chal-

lenges; the Insolence of Power will for ever be defied by a People who retain a just Sense of Liberty; and while they pursue Constitutional Methods for the Redress of any Grievance, they may rationally hope for Success.

Dec. 14. The Court of Admiralty for the Trial of the Libels relative to the Sloop Liberty, &c. met Yesterday, and again adjourned to the 3d of January next: the Interrogatories have been lodged. The Commissioners expected they would have been able this Evening with the Countenance of the Military Gentlemen, to have opened an Assembly at Concert Hall, for the Winter Season; but the Virtue and Discreetness of the young Ladies of the Town, occasioned a Disappointment: It is probable they may have one the next Week, with a small Number of Matrons of their own Core: It must ill become American Ladies to dance in their Fetters.

Dec. 15. There have been many severe Scourgings, lately given the Soldiery, particularly on Tuesday last, almost wholly occasioned by a too free use of distilled Spirits. It is said one of them has died of his Wounds, the Truth of which we do not avouch, but it is expected that Inquiry will be made by the Grand Jury of the County: The Inhabitants are the more affected with these Punishments, imagining they might have been prevented, had the Troops been quartered at Castle Island, or on a pretty Village on a Neck of Land over again; it, called Point Shirley, where they might have been well accommodated, and sup-

have received the full Protection of War. Distressing Sympathies were on those who have the greatest are the most worthy Part of such Persons among us have exposed to those Whippings, and at the his first Desertion in the Time of let has made its appearance, a Clergyman in this Town: Th giving more than forty Stripes nomy 25, Verse 3d, is breaking God; that the Jews were prod giving above forty Strips should seem vile unto the Dog, (but the Military allow Hundreds,) That God intended should be a Terror to the Jews; Terrors of Death; whereas Mil who have been sentenced to receive Lashes sometimes choose death rather beg they may be shot to escape: such Indignities are a Disgrace to ture. Homo sum humanum nihil a That when such Punishments are en Life, the Sixth Commandment all concerned are guilty of killing he should not die under the Op is strange that tho' the Law of regard to Whipping, is so religious Civil Authority, it should be set Men of the Sword; that the W Cruelties is rested on the Nec Support which must fail,—it being to keep God's Laws; but can ne break them. The Author then count from Winchester, "That ing to the 14th Regiment, then was found drunk upon Gu Court Martial was reduced to a sentenced to receive two Hun Field Day; amongst other uni of the Punishment, the Drumm Strip, to stay a Minute between instead of 25, to give only ten L Cuts had been administered in Surgeon who stood by, declare received the Remainder, it was him to survive the Punishment was unloosed from the Halber to the Guard House; where h few Days, his Back began t

Mortification soon reaching his Kidneys, he died delirious. The Coroners of the City of Winchester interposing on this Occasion, an Inquest was taken upon the Body of the Deceased, when the Jury brought in their Verdict wilful Murder against the Captain, who commanded at the Punishment, &c. This Narration is closed with the following Reflection.—Wherever Troops are quartered, the Civil Authority should have a strict Eye over them: and as often as Death appears to be the Effect of a whipping, should imitate the Worthies of Winchester; otherwise Blood guileless will be brought on the Place.

The Case of one Blakey, as related by Dr. Lucas, the Patriot of Ireland, in his Mirror for Court Martials is also mentioned. He was ordered to receive 500 Lashes at the Head of the Garrison in Dublin; his Body was mangled most horribly, and he would doubtless have met his Death, had not the Lord Lieutenant remitted 300 of the 500 Lashes—and the Author further adds, is there Reason to fear, that if some worthy Boston had not prevailed for the 500 Lashes decree, Troops here) he 190 Cruel C chester ble

and the Expense accrued by their Campaign to the Castle, &c. yield little or nothing to the Revenue: The Revenue about which so much Noise has been made, tho' it may be dear to interested Men or Women on this or the other Side of the Water, (for Americans now begin fully to comprehend the modern Doctrine of Quarterings) is quite inconsiderable to the Nation, and will certainly prove insufficient to defray a tenth Part of the Military Force that it has occasioned to be quartered in this single Town: What a sorry Pittance then is this Revenue to be the Ground of so much Contention, and the Occasion of removing ancient Foundations, upon which the Commerce of Britain has so greatly flourished, and the Colonies have thought themselves happy in their Connection with her.

One F—s a Master of a Vessel, who having disposed of a considerable Part of his Cargo, not quite to the Satisfaction of his Owner, and being reprimanded therefor, made Information, &c. by way of Resentment, whereby an Addition was made to the Loss and Damage of his unfortunate Owner, by a Seizure of said Vessel: It is said this Fellow has been since so noticed by the Commissioners as to have a small Post in the Customs given him.—This is mentioned only to show that such infamous Persons after having betrayed a total want of Confidence, even to perjury, in these Times know where to find their REFUGE and SUPPORT; This same Person was the other Day taken with a single Writ for a Debt due to a Trader in this Town; when he produced to the Sheriff a Protection from the Court of Admiralty, that he might be enabled thereby to file his Interrogatory, relative to the above Seizure.—This Day a Brigantine from London, where she is owned, had been seized by Order of the C—ms, it seems she had landed the chief Part of her Cargo at Nantucket, and reported to, or entered with the Naval Officer, as was formerly practised; the particular Cause of this Seizure is not as yet ascertained.

This Evening several Soldiers of the Guard near were detected in stealing Leather out of the Part of the Town; they were and one of them was over- with his Bayonet and struck against and

Full of this romantick resolution, he provided himself with a short gun, which he carried under his cloak; and, equipped with a powder pouch on one thigh, and a bag of balls on the other, he stalked out in the evenings, and as proper opportunities offered he despatched such as he knew to be incorrigible offenders, to that tribunal where he was sensible they could not elude justice, and then returned home full of that satisfaction which is the sole reward of public spirit. As there was in Messina a great number of these overgrown criminals, the cobbler, in the space of a few weeks, did very great execution. The sun never rose without discovering fresh marks of his justice: Here lay an usurer, who had ruined hundreds; there an unjust magistrate, who had been the curse of thousands; in one corner a Nobleman, who had debauched his friend's wife; in another a man of the same rank, who through avarice and ambition had prostituted his own; but as the bodies were always untouched, with all their ornaments about them, and very often with considerable sums in their pockets, it was visible they were not dispatched for the sake of money, and their numbers made it as evident that they did not fall victims to private revenge.

It is not in the power of words to describe the astonishment of the whole city. Things came at last to such a pass that not a rogue of any rank whatever durst walk the streets; complaint upon complaint was carried to the Viceroy; and magistrates, guards, spies, and every other engine of power, were employed to no manner of purpose. At last, when no less than fifty of these examples had been made, the Viceroy took a serious resolution of putting a stop to these mischiefs, by the only method that seemed capable of reaching the evil: He caused public proclamation to be made that he would give a sum of 2000 crowns to any person who should discover the author or authors of these murders, promising at the same time the like reward, with an absolute indemnity, to the person who had done them, if he would discover himself; and, as a pledge of his sincerity, he went to the cathedral and took the sacrament that he would punctually perform every tittle of his proclamation.

The cobbler, having either satisfied his zeal of justice, or being now in a temper to secure his own safety, after having, in his own opinion, done so much service to the state, went directly to the palace and demanded an audience of the Viceroy, to communicate that he had something of importance to say. He was admitted with putting his Excellency in who assured him he meant to The cobbler then proceeded to say: "I, Sir, have been alone of justice who dispatched in so many criminals. In doing this, more than what was your Sir, who in reality are guiltless which these wretches had the same chastisement, and had I not respected the reverence." He then entered in the murders he had done, which he had proceeded. as thoroughly convinced that e than the truth, repeated his, and thanked him very affectionately he had shown him; he was ready to pay him the

ned the Viceroy his compliments, ay; but told him, after what ied it would be but prudent in e of some other city for his habi- in some corner of Italy not un- of his Catholic Majesty. The is reasons had weight, and there- ing him in the most gracious g that power which the govern- ordered a tartane to transport is effects, and 2000 crowns, to the territory of Genoa, where person passed the remainder of quiet; and the city of Messina e after, the good effects of his r the public good, and for the istance without respect to persons. ver strange, is exactly true; and on kept a page who, to mod- und to put him in mind of his was wont to awake him in the salutation, "Remember Phi- man," so I think it would be bers, who are either entrusted acquire to themselves a bound- orted by boundless influence, if a table book, and from thence ies, frequently with this sen- cobbler of Messina should re-

L O N D O N, October 1.

It is now currently reported at St. James's end of the town, that an order is, or speedily will be issued, to recal the military forces lately sent to Boston, where, by the most recent accounts, there is very little occasion for their assistance, and not the least likelihood of their contributing towards a thorough reconciliation between our colonies and the mother country.

They write from Hamburgh, that an agent of France had just bought up all the naval and ordnance stores which the merchants had got ready to ship for Corsica, on account of General Paoli.

Oct. 5. There is a difference arisen between the court of Vienna, and the republic of Venice, on account of some tolls, which have been established on the side of the Tyroleze.

Yesterday it was rumoured, that our Ambassador at the Court of P— I had received an answer to some late remonstrances, couched in such haughty terms, as would cause his retiring from Lisbon without taking leave.

Oct. 8. Some letters from Genoa say, that should Corsica be forced to submit to the yoke of France, a great number of the islanders propose to embark with their families for North-America.

An Evening paper of last night, has the following article:—"Some persons say pretty peremptorily, that a powerful and very enterprising Monarch [the King of Prussia] has this summer visited London, in the habit of a Quaker."

It is thought that as the enforcement or repeal of the late act relating to the colonies, may be attended with equally bad consequences, the execution of the said act might be by another suspended, *fine die*, or for a limited time. The resolutions of parliament, with respect to the right of taxation, would then remain; and the government may then require of the Americans their contributions towards its support, as in the late war, but adequate to their abilities during peace.

Oct. 9. 'Tis whispered that a certain unpopular nobleman (now abroad) intends disposing of great part of his lauded estates in England; at least, it is confidently reported, that overtures of the like nature have actually been made to another unpopular nobleman at home, who is well known to have had a considerable share in his lordship's impolitic system.

Most of the nobility and gentry are expected in town the beginning of next month, owing to the ticklish situation of domestick and foreign affairs.

It is by no means true that the differences between a great minister and a great general are adjusted.

Oct. 10. Bets of 500 guineas to 100 are depending, that there will be war in Europe, if not a general one on the continent, within ten months from hence.

Letters from Italy say, that Paoli, who in the late engagements with the French, acted like most expert and courageous commander, appearing almost every where at once, very narrowly escaped being taken; and that even the little progress made by the French would not have been so great, but for a misunderstanding which unhappily reigns among his chiefs.

By private accounts from France, we are told the French ministry have determined that those Corsicans who are willing to leave the island, should have liberty to transport themselves and effects to the continent, or elsewhere, (but never to return unless first taking the oaths to the French) which, 'tis thought, many of the brave Corsicans will accept, sooner than give up their freedom to their new, insolent, and haughty masters.

Two frigates are ordered to be kept in constant readiness to sail at a moment's warning, one at Plymouth, and the other at Portsmouth; which occasions some speculation among our politicians, as from circumstances, it is thought, they are not intended for North America.

We hear that a packet is making up for his excellency general Gage, commander in chief of all his majesty's forces in North America, said to contain some instructions of a very-particular nature, to the several governors and commanders on that continent.

A few nights ago, at a certain remarkable house in St. James's-street, a noble d— laid a wager of 200 guineas to 50, with an Irish gentleman, that war would be declared by Great Britain against France and Spain, jointly, before the meeting of parliament.

The troops of the king of the Two Sicilies have taken possession of the territories of Castro and Rouffione, belonging to the Pope.

Oct. 12. A war with Portugal is now talked of as unavoidable, at the court end of the town.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Nov. 15.

"The Spaniards say, the Keys or small Islands on the South Point of the Isthmus of Florida, were not ceded to Great-Britain, by the last Treaty of

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Dec. 12.
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TO BE SOLD,

A Farm of land, containing 300 acres, lying and being in the county of West Chester, and township of New Rochelle, about two miles from the landing, and situate on the road leading from the landing to the White Plains; There is about 150 acres of wood land on said farm, about 38 acres of very good meadow, clear'd, and a considerable deal of swamp, which may be improv'd into excellent mowing ground; There is also on said farm, two large orchards, one old and the other young, the greatest part grafted fruit; out of which has been made in one year, 80 barrels of cider; there are excellent pears of different sorts, and a great variety of peaches, with plenty of cherries; The farm is all very well water'd, with a brook running thro' it, on which a saw-mill might be erected, with a conveniency for a tan yard, where there has been one already, with several of the utensils yet remaining. There is on said farm, a stone house of one story high, with large garret rooms; there are four large rooms on the lower floor, with a linter, that extends the whole length of the house, and which might be improv'd into convenient bedrooms; there are also two sleeping rooms above; said house has adjoining to it a good kitchen, with two rooms in it, and there is also a very good cellar under the house: There are on the premises two large barns, with a cider-mill and house, with other out-houses. Whoever has a mind to purchase said farm, for further information may apply to Levinus Clarkson, or Adrian Bancker, merchants in New-York, and shall have an indisputable title, by
 (55 58) **OLIVER BESLY.**

WHEREAS my Wife Mary Elizabeth, has without any just Cause, eloped from my Bed and Board: There are therefore to forewarn all Persons, that I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her Elopement, therefore, that no Person harbour, entertain or trust her on my Account.
ANDRIES KUNTER.
 (54 57)

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Plantation in the Township of East-Chester, about Half a Mile from the Town, lying on the Road that leads to West-Chester; containing about 40 Acres, be the same more or less; the Whole is in the best Repair, with a Variety of necessary Buildings all in good Order, in good Fence, and Wall; with a Variety of Orchard and other Fruit Trees of the choicest Sorts; besides Meadow, both fresh and salt, all of the best Kind, with some Plow or Pasture Land: 'Tis a fine pleasant Situation for a Tradesman of any Sort, or for a Gentleman's Country Retreat. Any one inclining to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber living on the Premises, and agree on reasonable Terms.
THOMAS WRIGHT.
 N. B. Bonds with good Security will be acceptable for some Time for the whole Purchase.
 (54 57)
 New-York, December 5, 1768.

TWENTY FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
ABOUT nine o'Clock last Sunday Night, the Store of Messieurs Anthony and John Bleeker, was broke open and robbed of the following Articles, besides about £.200 in Cash, viz. A Gold Watch, with a Gold Dial Plate; five Silver Watches; one Piece of black Genoa Velvet; one Piece of black Ducape; several Dozen of Gauze and Bandanoe Handkerchiefs; three Pieces of fine Irish Linen; and many other Goods.
 The Cash, exclusive of £. 15 in Gold, and some York Currency, was mostly Jersey Money. Whoever discovers the Thief, or Thieves, so that they may be brought to Justice, shall receive Twenty Five Pounds Reward, from
ANTHONY and JOHN BLEEKER.

STEPHEN RAPALJE,
 At Burling's-Slip, next Door to Mr. Brower's, has for Sale the following Articles on the most reasonable Terms, Wholesale and Retail;

WEST-INDIA Rum, Muscovado
 Sugar, Conge and Bohea Teas; Chocolate, French and Carolina Indigo, Cotton, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, and Wood Cards; best Scotch Snuff in Bladders. Loaf and Lump Sugar, Powder and Shot, Writing Paper, genuine old Madeira Wine, Brandy, &c.
 (51)

ANCHORS,
FROM one to ten Hundred
 Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.
ALSO,
 Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by
JOHN ABEEL,
 Near Coenties arket, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.
 (59 50)

Robert Meetkerke,
 Surgeon and Practitioner in Physick,
LATELY arrived from London,
 and who has studied and practised in the different Hospitals of London and Edinburgh, acquaints the Public in general of New-York, that he will be ready to attend, and give his Advice in all Cases of Surgery and Physick, and is daily to be spoke with at Capt. John Giffords, in Maiden Lane, near the Fly-Market.
 (41)

PROPOSAL
For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
THE
WORKS
OF THE CELEBRATED

JOHN WILKES, Esq;
 Some of which were formerly published under the Title of
THE
NORTH-BRITON
 In Three Volumes,

THEY contain all that he has yet published of his Constitutional History of England, from the Revolution to the Time of his Departure for France in 1764; the most important Events of Government, with their secret Springs and Causes, during the Administration of
LORD HOLLAND, **LORD HALIFAX,**
WILLIAM PITT, Esq; **LORD EGREMONT,**
LORD BUTE, **LORD SANDWICH,**
 And

GEORGE GRENVILLE, Esq;
 Anecdotes and Characters of many great Personages, at this Time struggling for Power and Office; the Lampoons which occasioned his Duels with Earl Talbot, and Secretary Martin; his Controversies with Dr. Smollet, Author of the Briton; Mr. Murphy, Writer of the Auditor; and Mr. Scott, under the Name of Anti-Sejanus: The Detection of Mr. Pownall; Specimens of Mr. Beckford's Parliamentary Eloquence, &c. &c. &c.

Forming a lively and an instructive History of MEN, PRINCIPLES and the TIMES; written with such Freedom and Elegance, as is not to be parallel'd in the Productions of any Age or Language.

N. B. The Pieces, of which the third Volume chiefly consists, were privately printed by the Author for the Use of a few trusty Friends. Such is the Scarceness of these Writings, that Gentlemen lately arrived have given two Guineas in London for only a Part of what are contained in the above mentioned Edition. There are but a few Sets left unsubscribed for.

The Books will be printed in a Month's Time, and delivered to the Subscribers immediately afterwards.

The Paper for this Edition was manufactured, and all the Printing performed in this Country.

Subscriptions are taken by all the Booksellers at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Charles-Town, South-Carolina; the Price Eighteen Shillings, at 8 Shillings a Dollar.

TO BE SOLD, By
EZEKIEL FORMAN,
 Living in Princetown, in the Province of New-Jersey, (at private Sale only,) the following Tracts of LAND, MILLS, &c.

THE noted, valuable, and pleasant farm whereon he now lives, containing 340 acres of land; about 150 of which is well timbered, and a sufficient quantity of good meadow ground. The buildings and improvements are nearly as follows, viz. A stone dwelling house two stories high, ninety feet in length, by twenty-five; five rooms on the lower floor, and as many fire-places; six rooms on the second floor (exclusive of the servants lodging rooms) three of which have fire-places; with one of the best and most convenient cellars and dairy room;—the whole, plain, but neatly finished; to which there is as good a kitchen garden as a purchaser could wish to have, two hundred and thirty two feet in length, by one hundred and twenty, boarded round in the best manner with white cedar boards, and red cedar posts; the front nearly paved. A well finished Dutch barn, forty four by forty feet; with a building adjoining it, principally calculated for stabling horn cattle, forty four by twenty two feet, which will conveniently hold twelve or fourteen ton of hay over head. A good waggon house, a frame cider house, thirty two by twenty four feet, a wheel mill and screw press; all the works covered, and granaries over head fitted for different sorts of grain, also for housing of apples, &c. One of the best framed corn cribs, large enough to hold a thousand bushels of corn; a poultry house conveniently finished, twenty by fourteen feet; large five pole barracks, covered with cedar; all the buildings new, covered with cedar, and in the best repair. A good apple orchard of the best grafted fruit, viz. Pippin, Spitzenburgh, green apple, red streak, house apple, vandervere, &c. also the common fruit of ungrafted trees; a young peach orchard of six hundred trees, a fine collection of cherries in perfection. (meaning in the season of them) and a nursery coming on of the best grafted fruit, plumbs, pears, cherries, &c. With as good water as in the world, both from a well and a spring, near the house; pleasantly situated on the main road between Philadelphia, and New-York, and nearly in the center.

ALSO, a set of mills, near Kingston, in said province, fifteen miles from Trenton, and same distance from Brunswick; two pair of stones, in good repair, conveniently situated for merchant and country work. Also, a house and lot in Princetown, very convenient for a merchant's shop, or tradesman;—a said house will be rented if not sold before next spring: It is the house wherein the said Forman formerly kept store, and supposed to be the best stand for business in the town; the shelves are all standing, and is perhaps one of the best store rooms to be found; there is also upon said lot a good ware-house, and smoke-house. Also a house and lot in Kingston, very convenient for a tavern;—the best house in that town, and will be sold for less than half its value, if such a purchaser offers. Also a tract of wood land of 150 acres, lying near South River bridge, and within half a mile of the river. Good bonds, upon interest, will be taken for the whole, or any part of the purchase money, as may best suit the purchaser.

WHEREAS ABIJAH ABBOT, Carpenter, late of the City of New-York, deceased, has left me the Subscriber, an Executrix of his last Will and Testament, This is therefore to desire all Persons who are indebted to the Estate of the said ABIJAH ABBOT, deceased, to make immediate Payment thereof; and all others who are Creditors of the same, to bring in their Accounts, that a just Estimate may be formed of the Estate, and the Executrix, proceed to a Settlement.
MARY ABBOTT, Executrix.

A Gentleman in England, returns Thanks to the kind Gentleman who wrote him an Anonymous Letter, dated Sept. 11, 1767; and would think himself much honoured with his Correspondence, under his real Name. Which on his Honour he would never disclose to any Person whatever.

Wants Employment,
 A Person who can write a good Hand and understands Merchants Accounts, is willing to agree with any Gentleman, on reasonable Terms:—For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.
 (55 58)

S L E D S,
 Two extraordinary well made Esopus ones, To be sold reasonable, by
ABEEL & BYVANCK,
 Near COENTIES-MARKET;
 Also an Assortment of Ironmongery, London blister'd and German Steel; best refin'd bar and Sheet Iron; a few Bars of Square Swedes Iron fit for Harrow-Teeth; also Boy's Skates very cheap.
 (55 58)

TO BE SOLD, by
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
 At his Store near the Ferry Stairs,

BROAD-cloths in half pieces of all colours, Bath coating, forrest cloths, ratteens and frizes of all sorts, bearskins, red and blue coating, fear-nought, spotted swanskin, striped blankets of all sorts, ferges; black and coloured worsted patterns for breeches, men's plain and ribbed worsted hose, women's hose; tammies, durants, shalloon, felt hats, fustians, Turkey Ripes, Turkey burdets; worsted plush, checks of all sorts usually imported; Scotch handkerchiefs, Manchester velvets, silk and cotton gowns, Holland sheeting, dowlas, printed and penciled calicoes, purple do. chintzes, cambricks, lawns, counterpains, chamoices, diaper table cloths, silk romals, black, blue, and ash coloured peclongs; sewing silks of all colours, sewing thread, silk damascus, writing paper, powder blue, white wash brushes, hand brushes and shoe brushes; marble chimney pieces and squares, netting twine; 8d. rod. 12d. 20d. 24d. and 30d. nails, two and a quarter inch sheathing nails, four and a half inch deck nails; a complete assortment of buckles and buttons, penknives, snuff boxes; knives and forks, ivory and horn combs, knitting pins, brass and steel thimbles, metal and stone links; 6 by 8 crown window glass, quart bottles in hampers, ginger in bags, heart and club steel, tea kettles, grindstones; bohea and congo tea, double and single refined loaf sugar, lump sugar, Comynne or Leyden cheese; brandy and geneva in casks and casks, fine cordials in safes, and a cargo of choice Teneriffe wine, just imported.
 (55 58)

TO BE SOLD,
By HENRY C. BOGART,
 Next Door to Mr. Robert Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church;
CHOICE Muscovado Sugars in Hogheads fit for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum, Molasses, and a few Bales of Cotton.

NEW-YORK: Printed by **JOHN HOLT,** at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

150
SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1356.

[THURSDAY DECEMBER 29, 1768.]

The ANATOMIST, No. XII.

The CIVIL and CANON law submits to the COMMON law, and all three to the STATUTE law. BURN.

WO things cannot but be obvious to every one who peruses the late publications on the subject of American Bishops, viz.

1st. That the advocates for an American Episcopacy do steadfastly declare, they have no farther nor other view in this measure, than that the episcopal churches in the colonies, may have the same opportunities of keeping up a succession of ministers and ecclesiastical order, in their body, and agreeable to their principles, which all other religious bodies in America do enjoy.

2dly. That the opponents of this measure, strive to alarm all America against it, contending, that although the above may be the specious plea of the episcopal clergy, yet their true design (notwithstanding any assertion to the contrary) is to introduce that yoke of spiritual bondage and jurisdiction over the laity, which neither they nor their fathers could bear.

This is clearly the design of the Centinel's productions, whose arguments for such a bold assertion, I am now examining; and if they should be found groundless, the public will be at no loss to pronounce him, either one of the most uncharitable writers on earth; or one of the most ambitious, in striving to exalt his own party, by depriving another (respectable among all protestants) of its just and essential rights.

It hath been already shewn, that during the three first centuries, Bishops had not, in any part of the world, jurisdiction over the laity, separate from the civil powers, nor different from what every Presbyter might have, as essential to the pastoral office. I have shewn, that in England also, the Bishops had only a sort of concurrent jurisdiction in the civil courts, and no separate ecclesiastical courts, for the first ten centuries; and that William the Conqueror first separated the ecclesiastical from the civil courts, out of a desire, as he says, to do honour to God, and godly Bishops. Lastly, it hath been observed, that the Danish Bishops, at this day, have no ecclesiastical court, or grievous jurisdiction over the laity.

What then becomes of the Centinel's assertion, that Bishops without ecclesiastical courts, and that grievous jurisdiction over the laity, which he charges the episcopal clergy with desiring to introduce into America, is a novel-invention, contrary to the known sentiments of the Church of England, and every other Church on earth; and that therefore the clergy are not to be believed in this matter, but are amusing with false and inconsistent hopes?

But another argument (as stated partly by the Centinel and partly by others) is "That English Bishops now have this obnoxious jurisdiction over the laity, by long enjoyment, that their powers are known by the law of England, statute and common (for it is needless here to speak of civil or canon law) and that therefore, as we are an English colony, those laws which concerned the office of Bishops, before we had legislatures of our own (by a well known construction of such ancient laws) will be considered as extended, together with the person and office of a Bishop, into America."

* It is not essential to this argument, to inquire, whether in those early days, excommunications and church-censures, were reserved, as the peculiar right of the Bishop alone, or might be put in force by Presbyters, without the Bishop. It is no matter whether these church powers were in one or many, if they were still in the church. The powers here spoken of are different, viz. such as English Bishops enjoy, by virtue of particular laws and constitutions, beyond what might be exercised over the laity by a Presbyterian Classis or Synod, or by a congregational church, or any other body ecclesiastical, claiming government within itself, in matters essential to its very being—And powers greater than those, I say, can never be exercised in America, nor any where else, without law.

† Neither the civil nor canon law (saith Lord Hale) have any obligation in this realm—but so far as they have been admitted either by consent of parliament, and so are part of the statute law, or by immemorial usage in certain courts and causes, and so are part of the common law: If it be shewn, then, that neither the statute nor common law extends to America, in ecclesiastical causes, then neither canon or civil law can extend, which derives its validity from the former.

Having stated this argument, I think, in its full force, I proceed to answer it, and must take up Bishops where I left them in my last, viz. from the time of William the conqueror.

It was from the Charter of this Prince (already quoted) that English Bishops derived the right of jurisdiction, in separate ecclesiastical courts; and no one will pretend, that either that Charter, or any usage antecedent to it, would be a foundation for such courts in America. After the grant of this Charter, the Bishops in their separate courts, proceeded by the same ancient laws and customs, which had been observed for many hundred years, in matters of the like kind, during their concurrent jurisdiction with the Earl or Sheriff in the county assembly. We find no new statute to enlarge their powers, but many, such as the Statutes of provisors, &c. to restrict and explain them; to bridle the usurpations of the Popes, to prevent appeals to foreign jurisdictions, and to vindicate the supremacy of our own Kings in all causes, civil and ecclesiastical.

It would be needless to dwell long on this gloomy period, or the various struggles it produced. It is sufficient to say, that even then, the whole spirit of the laws was this—That Bishops could exercise no powers by virtue of the Canons, Rescripts or Decrees of Popes, Emperors or foreign Councils; unless so far as those powers were allowed by the common law of the land; and if those bounds were exceeded, it would not have been allowed a sufficient answer—"To tell the King's Courts, that Justinian or Pope Gregory had decreed otherwise; for all courts are controuled by the common law."

But leaving this uninteresting period, let us come to the Bishops under the Reformation. Now their courts are still held separate from the civil, in virtue of the ancient appointment made by the conqueror, allowed and confirmed as part of the law of England by long usage. But neither the Reformation, nor the received construction of the common law, nor any positive statute have extended the jurisdiction of those courts; but all have conspired to define, limit and explain it. Lord Coke and Lord Hale have accurately explained both the foundation of ecclesiastical courts, and the sundry matters cognizable in them by the law of the land.

As in temporal causes, the King by the mouth of his judges doth judge and determine the same by the temporal laws of England; so in causes ecclesiastical and spiritual the cognizance whereof belongeth not to the common laws, the same are to be determined by ecclesiastical judges, according to the king's ecclesiastical laws; which, whosoever shall deny, he denieth that the King hath plenary power to deliver justice in all causes, to all his subjects in these kingdoms." Yet still all ecclesiastical laws are declared to be *sub graviore lege*. The *signa superioritatis* are always carried by the common law; and if ecclesiastical judges refuse to allow acts of parliament, or expound them in any other sense than is truly and properly the exposition of them; or if the cause be civil, and some part of it properly triable, at common law, they must proceed according to the rules of that law, or the King's Courts in all these cases can grant prohibitions and take the matter before themselves; so that the ecclesiastical courts in England are not now those wild and rampant things that they have been described to be.

But whatever they are, I am to shew that neither the common nor statute law of England can introduce them here in any form.

It is a known rule, that in a colony having legislation of its own, the laws of the Mother Country do not extend to any matter that hath been provided for by the laws of the colony itself, duly made and confirmed. Now the matters whereof the ecclesiastical courts in England have jurisdiction, are principally the following, viz. blasphemy, celebration of divine service, rights of matrimony, divorces, general bastardy, probate of testaments, administrations and accounts upon the same, incests, fornications, and adulteries.

Now the laws of this and every other colony have already made provision for the administration of justice in respect to all those matters; and our courts of law would never suffer any Bishop to exercise jurisdiction in them. For example, should our Bishop claim the probate of wills in this province, no one need be at a loss to guess how little disturbance such a groundless claim would give to the eminent lawyer, who holds that office by as firm a right as any other can be held by the laws of this country. Should a Bishop call a trial of bastardy out of the courts of law, before himself, our judges would smile at his presumption, or perhaps punish him

for it, if he preferred to disturb the due administration of justice. And so of the rest. As to laws of tythes, dilapidations, reparation of churches, simony, ordering admissions, and institution of clerks, there can no such things be so much as known, unless where there is a full establishment of clergy and diocesan episcopacy; and such an establishment was never known to be brought about in any country by implication, or without positive and express laws for that purpose.

Lord Coke, in the list given of the matters whereof bishops have cognizance in England, hath mentioned only two or three more than I have taken notice of, and we are secured against any disturbance on account of them, by the happy toleration act, and that liberty of conscience secured in every American colony.

Upon the whole, this I aver—that a diocese, with temporalities, cannot be created but by law, and that a Bishop in any temporal capacity, without a diocese and legal establishment, is what the laws of England know nothing of, and on this principle, all that has been said about erecting ecclesiastical courts in America, falls to the ground at once.

I have never met with a lawyer in the colonies, that denied these positions. I have indeed been told that two or three very considerable lawyers, to the northward, have said that a Bishop in America would, by the common law of England, be considered as a diocesan Bishop, bringing the laws of diocesan Episcopacy with him, and that the Church would thereby gain an establishment. If these gentlemen can assert this thing, they not only disgrace their acknowledged abilities, but contradict themselves to serve a present turn; for they asserted the direct contrary, when it served another turn, about fifteen years ago.

I have a paper before me (viz. the Independent Reflector, No. 44, dated Sept. 27, 1753, known to be fudged by them) in which they writ thus, and more like men of the law, than in some of their late writings, viz.

"Whether the Church of England is equally established in the colonies, as in the southern parts of Great Britain, is a question that has often been controverted. Those that hold the affirmative, adduce two arguments," viz.

"1st, That, as we are an English colony, the constitutional laws of our mother country, antecedent to a legislature of our own, are binding on us; and therefore, at the planting of this colony, the English religious establishment took place."—They then proceed to answer this argument, as follows—

"It must be confessed—that every new colony, till it has a legislature of its own, is, in general, subject to the laws of the country from which it originally sprung; but that all of them without distinction, are to be supposed binding upon such planters, is neither agreeable to law nor reason. The laws which they carry with them, and to which they are subject, are such as are absolutely necessary to answer the original intention of our entering into a state of society—But no such necessity can be pretended in favour of the introduction of any religious establishment whatsoever—because civil society, as it is antecedent to any ecclesiastical establishment, is, in its own nature, unconnected with them, independent of them, and all sociable happiness completely attainable without them.

"2dly, To suppose all the laws of England, without distinction, obligatory upon every new colony at its implantation, is absurd—It would introduce a thousand laws inconsistent with the state of a new country—To use the words of the present Attorney-General, Sir Dudley Rider, it would be acting the part of an unskilful physician, who should prescribe the same dose to every patient, without distinguishing the variety of distempers and constitutions. According to this doctrine we are subject to the payment of tythes, and ought to have a spiritual court, &c.

"3dly, If the planters of every colony, carry with them the established religion of the country from whence they migrate, it follows, that if a colony had been planted when the English nation were Pagans, the establishment in such a colony must be Paganism alone.

"4thly, That the Church of England is not esta-

* These gentlemen had not then discovered, that the common law would introduce such courts, but vehemently contended the contrary. Tempora mutantur, &c.

lished by the common law, "appears from the following considerations.

"The common law of England, properly defined, consists of those general laws, to which the English have been accustomed from time to time; whereof there is no memory to the contrary; and every law deriving its validity from such immemorial custom, must be carried back as far as the reign of Richard I. whose death happened April 6, 1199. But the present establishment of the Church of England was not till the 5th year of Queen Anne. And hence it is apparent, that the establishment of that Church can never be argued from the common law, even in England; nor could be any part of it, since it depends not for its validity, upon custom immemorial.—The common law does not consider any religious establishment whatever, as any part of the English constitution."

I am obliged to these gentlemen for the foregoing arguments; and let none of their party quote their authority for the future, in contending that the fixing Bishops in America will, by the common law, be an establishment of Diocesan Episcopacy, Ecclesiastical Courts, and of the Church of England in the colonies. But perhaps some statute, already made, may produce this establishment.—The same gentlemen shall answer this for me also in my next paper. But further, some act of Parliament may be made, or our judges may be intimidated to wrest both common and statute law in favour of this establishment. These last parts I must answer for myself, as well as I can.

P. S. I give our antagonists joy of their new ally, the North-Briton, No. 61; and am glad to see him so carefully circulated by them, as it will give me an opportunity of adding one paper to my proposed number, on a topic not disagreeable to me.

I should have thought our cause a very unfortunate one, if the North-Briton had become an advocate for it; and I am well pleased to see our antagonists so willing to be put on the Republican side of government, and to leave us on the side of monarchy, and the ancient constitution.

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,
The SHIP MERCURY,
JAMES STEEL, Master;
WILL sail with all convenient
speed: For Freight or Passage
agree with LEWIS PINTARD,
ANTHONY VAN DAM, or said Master,
on board the Ship, now lying at the New Dock.
New-York, Dec. 2, 1768. 53 46

MICHAEL PORÉE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

IN order to remedy the various complaints incidental to the teeth and gums, takes this method to inform the gentry and public in general, that he makes and fits natural teeth, or artificial ones, from a single tooth to a whole set, to appear as well, and be as easy and useful as real teeth; likewise cleans teeth and draws stumps, in the easiest and best manner; he sells a PREPARATION for cleaning and preserving the teeth and gums, and likewise cures the scurvy; he has a potion which is excellent for curing all disorders in the mouth, eradicating every degree of the scurvy in the gums, preserving the teeth from decaying, and rendering them beautiful, white and sound.—Advice to the public: As the number of patients now under Doctor Forget's care in Philadelphia, prevents his visiting the different parts of North-America for some time: He has given to me some general medicines for the benefit of those whose business or circumstances will not allow them to go to the Doctor.—In particular an apozem that is infallible in all degrees of intermittent Tertian, quartan and quotidian fevers.—A potion for removing all obstructions, viscera and womb,—which by purifying the blood, renders the whole mass sound and entire. Likewise a water that has never failed in every disorder of the eyes, where manual operations are not required. The above medicines are to be had of Michael Porée, at Mrs. Mary Cornwell's, behind the old city-hall, with full directions for properly using them.

N. B. All those afflicted with consumptive disorders, scrophulous or cancerous diseases, dropsy, stone, gravel, rheumatism, various sorts of the gout, such as podagra, strige, genager, sciatica complaints, &c. &c. may under God be relieved, by applying to the Doctor himself, at Mr. Francis Murphy's in Spruce Street, Philadelphia. 53 46

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approv'd of by the society of stay-makers in London; he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lot's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 50 53

HENRY REMSEN, JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have just imported for Sale, on the lowest terms, and now opening at their Store in Haverer-Square, the following assortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown, and mixt broad-cloths, in half pieces
Blue cloth for women's wear
Scurlet, blue, claret colour and grey mixt, Bath beaver coatings
Scurlet and blue silk and worsted cora for cloaks
Blue and red shrouds
Striped and Indian blankets
Kersey blanketing
8-4 9-4 and 10-4 blankets
Blue, green, red and grey 6-4 frizes
Narrow frizes of all colours
Plains and forest cloths
Spotted ermine
Fearnoughts of all colours
Bearskin and coating
Blue and red duffels
Saxon green broad bays
Blue, red, green, yellow, brown and embossed serges
Wiltons, jagathies, and Shalloons
Very cheap serge denim
Blue and brown kerseys
Striped flannels and coverlids
Everlasting and drawboys
Blue drab cloth, Figur'd amens
Durant and Calimancoe
Irish and German linens
Printed and pencil'd furniture calicoes, and printed cottons
Purple and other calicoes
Light and dark ground chintz
Crimson harratens
Irish sheeting
7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix
Black taffates
Coloured perians, narrow ditto
Peelings and figured modes
Cambricks and lawns

Packet ditto
Pistol lawns, buckram
Bed bunts and Flanders tick
Bombazeen, cravats
Manchester velvets
Worsted plush
Checks of all sorts
Ribbons and gimps
Quality and shoe binding
Gartering, tapes
Pins and needles
Plain and figur'd silk mitts
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs
Ruckles, button links
Thread, shirt buttons
Buttons, twist, silk, and hair
Muffates, fans, knee garters
Cotton romalls, and Barcelona handkerchiefs
Women's purple, white, black and cloth colour mitts & gloves
Men's flannel, wash leather and best buckskin gloves
Women's and Girl's black worsted mitts
Men's single and double strip'd worsted caps
Men's cotton Germantown caps
Men's grey rib'd knit stockings
Men's and Women's worsted stockings
Ivory and horn combs
Blank books, playings cards
Passe boards, Ink powder
Writing paper &c. &c. &c.
A L S O,
The very best sort of wooll-cards, Scotch snuff, castor and felt hats; white and black sailors bound hats. A few clocks without cases, that can be well recommended.

—42 47—

TO BE LET,

FROM the first day of May next, the house wherein Doctor William Bruce now lives, near the Exchange; it is a well finished convenient house, with seven fire-places, a good cellar and cellar kitchen, a well and cistern, with pumps in the yard, and many other conveniences, and is a good stand for business:—Inquire of John Van Cortlandt, living near Trinity Church, in the Broad-Way.

Also to be let by the said John Van Cortlandt, A number of lots of ground for a term of years, on reasonable terms, being situated in the out-ward of this city, near the Bull's head tavern.—Also to be sold by the said John Van Cortlandt, the snuff-mills, drying house, and stables, together with all the utensils thereto belonging, all in good repair, to go to work in a lately situated near the Bull's head.—Also sold, by said John Van Cortlandt, a parcel of Scotch snuff in bladders; a few hogheads of inspected Virginia tobacco; a few pipes of Madeira wine, New-York distilled rum by the hoghead, and refined sugars, of all qualities, upon reasonable terms.
New-York, 6th Dec. 1768. 53 56

NEW-YORK Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 6, 1768.

AS mercantile societies have been found very useful in trading cities, for promoting and encouraging commerce, adjusting disputes relative to trade and navigation, supporting industry, recommending such laws, and establishing high regulations, as may be found necessary for the benefit of the public in general. A considerable number of merchants of New-York, formed themselves into a society in May last, and have since been joined by the greatest part of the other merchants in this truly laudable an institution. They are called the New-York Chamber of Commerce; who meet the first Tuesday of every month, and hear all proposals for the better regulating trade and navigation.

A monthly committee is appointed, who adjust accounts, and settle gratis, all disputes between merchants and traders, which the parties may think proper to submit to their decision. every thing in their power for the interest of the community. The Chamber in general, with the rules and regulations relating to the Chamber, and the method of admitting members, may be seen by applying to ANTHONY VAN DAM, Secretary.

MRS. E. STODON, Widow, Takes this method of acquainting the public, that she has taken a convenient house near Nassau-College, in Princes-Town, and proposes to receive young gentlemen scholars at twenty pound per annum, including their washing and mending. She also provides to lodge gentlemen and state lodgings, very reasonably.

A few HEADS OF Choice JAMAICA RUM, TO BE SOLD AT WILLIAM MERCIER'S Near the Court-House. 51

ALBANY PLASE SPLIT, TO BE SOLD By ZACHARIAH SICKLES, At the Upper End of New-Street, near the Presbyterian Church, at 125. a Bushel.

New-York, November 22, 1768.

JOHN A. STEWART,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, That he intends to cure all distempers in horses, and has for several years past been a practitioner in that art, both in Germany and America, and never fail'd of giving satisfaction to all who employed him, both in physical and chirurgical cures: He also cures all diseases in black cattle, sheep, &c. He sells a powder which is an excellent specific for keeping horses from any infection, and at the same time makes them strong and healthy, by giving the horse two table spoon fulls twice in the week; The price of this valuable medicine is only three shillings per pound.

He likewise prepares and sells a powder for removing the bots from horses, and gives them immediate relief in the cholick, and all inward pains; price four shillings the lb. Also he sells a powder for race horses, and a powder which cures most distempers, incident to cows; price three shillings the pound.

N. B. The above medicines are sold by the said JOHN A. STEWART, at Mr. Michael Houfworth's, in Broad-street, next door to Messrs. Robertson's Printing-Office. He will attend gentlemen when and where they please, and to see their horses and give his advice. 52 55

Just published and to be sold

At the Printing-Office at the Exchange,

THE TRIAL at large of Captain

DANIEL DISNEY, For the barbarous and inhuman Assassination of THOMAS WALKER, Esq; of Montreal: In which the Circumstances of that most horrid Affair, are particularly enumerated, and from the exquisitely judicious Remarks of the Attorney General, at the opening of the Case, and on the Evidence given before the Court, the Reader is left in no Doubt as to the real Perpetrators of that execrable Fact.

Lately imported, and to be sold by

EDWARD LAIGHT,

A General Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, likewise all the Articles necessary to the Currying Business, and half tanned Leather, for the Use of Vessels.

Said LAIGHT, has at present to dispose of, a large Quantity of good Seal Leather.

SAMUEL SP. SKINNER,

At the New Brick Buildings, West of King's-College, in New-York;

SELLS Rum and Cordials, made

by him in 1768, extremely good, and exceeding cheap.—Cash for Molasses; and Molasses made into clean-flavoured strong Rum, upon reasonable Terms. 42—

The New-York Air Furnace Company,

have for Sale at their Foundry, a large Assortment of the following cast Iron Ware, which is allowed by proper Judges to be equal if not superior to any made in Europe or America, viz.

POTS, kettles, skillets and tea

kettles, stew and pie pans, pot ash kettles and coolers, sugar boilers large kettles, used in the whale fishery, rollers for sugar works and malt mills; forge hammers and anvils, perpetual ovens, Bath stoves, square and round stoves for work-shops or ship's cabins, &c. ships cabooses, mill round, and gudgeons, mortars and pestles; iron dogs, hatters' basons, cart, waggon and chair boxes of all sizes; half hundreds and smaller weights, iron bars for sugar houses and other uses, girdles, large screws for spermacetti works—large plates to cover the whole bottom of the oven, with a rim round the edge, for calcining pot ash; fullers plates, boiling plates, figured and plain chimney backs, jamb plates, and layers agreeable to any pattern that shall be left at the foundry, or with GILBERT FORBES, RICHARD SHARPE, or PETER T. CURTENIUS.

N. B. A black-smith, who understands his business it wanting. 32 57

A STAGE WAGGON,

Between Poulas's Hook Ferry and Hackinsack, continues to set out every Friday, at about Seven in the Morning;

FROM the House of the Widow

Watson, at New-Barbadoes, (where the best Entertainment may be had) and will proceed to Poulas's-Hook, from whence the Waggon will set out on its Return, at two o'clock in the Afternoon; which Stages will be regularly performed every Friday, and the best Usage given to Passengers, each paying two Shillings from one Place to the other.

N. B. The Waggon will regularly stop about eight in the Morning and three in the Afternoon, at the Tavern of Mr. William Earl, in Bergen Woods, where any Person coming over Wehawk Ferry, may readily get a Passage to New-York or Hackinsack, in the said Waggon, kept by JOHN BARDAN. 54 57

WHEREAS the Rev. John Smith, Minister of the Gospel in Rye and the White Plains, is possessed of a Piece of Skill for the help of distressed Persons, and has been for many Years successful in the Cure of them, but being advanced in Years and very infirm,—has therefore communicated his Skill to his Son William Hooker Smith, who hereby informs the Public, that he lives at the White Plains, and is ready to serve in such Cases, on reasonable Terms; any Persons whose Friends or Relations may stand in Need of his Relief and Help in so deplorable a Case, either at his own House or elsewhere: And as my Father has relieved a Number of Persons who have been given up as incurable, who have been under the Direction of the ablest Physicians in New-York and elsewhere, and as this is a peculiar Piece of Skill, beside the common Practice; shall be obliged to any Person of the Faculty that will recommend. I would further inform the Public, that I can almost infallibly determine the curable Persons by an Examination of the Age, Inclination, Constitution, Shape and Make of the Head, &c. For Particulars, any Person desirous may inquire of Mr. Isaac Ryteman, in New-York. WILLIAM HOOKER SMITH. White Plains, Sept. 29, 1768. 44 63